DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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All communications should be addressed to

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 856.

WAS NOT JUDGE HART.

Last week a dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, purporting to be an interview with Richard W. Hart, ex-member of the Utah Legislature, a practicing lawyer, and a Bishop, was published in the News, with comments thereon. As there is no Richard W. Hart here that anyone can learn of, and certainly no legislator, lawyer, or Bishop, it was supposed that Judge Charles H. Hart, who is an ex-member of the Legislature and an attorney of high standing, who was away from the Territory at the time, might have been the person interviewed, and that his remarks had been garbled and misquoted. The News expressed the opinion that Judge Hart could have made a correct statement of affairs here, and showed how it could have been distorted by the unscrupulous interviewer; at the same time expressing the conviction that there had been no such interview as that published.

Now comes Judge Hart himself, who was in the city today (Monday). He has been absent from the Territory, in the north, but has not been in Kansas, and knows of no one named Hart from Utah who has been there. Neither does he know of any relatives of the Hart family in that section. Thus it was an impossibility for the alleged interview to have been held with him. Furthermore, he says that he has not been discussing the subjects of the interview on his trip at all.

Of course Judge Hart is not offended at any defense or vindication of his supposed conversation, but is gratified at the confidence publicly expressed that he could not have made the inconsistent statements attributed to the alleged Mr. Hart. The News is pleased to note that Judge Hart was not taken advantage of by the interviewer, but with others it has a curiosity to know whether any Utah man was talked to at all as a basis for the alleged Kansas interview.

WAR FOR PRINCIPLES.

A Chicago minister, speaking in his sermon about the Venezuela difficulty, takes occasion to state that wars are no longer waged for aggrandizement, as by ancient Romans; or for pastime, as by barbarians; or for mercantile reasons, but for principles. It should be needless to point out the fact that very few wars have ever been waged for principles either in ancient or modern times. Wars generally have other causes than the vindication of a principle.

The present situation in the Orient is such that were Europe concerned about the honor of the quickly passing century, or about the triumph of the moral and ethical principles that should constitute its crowning glory, there would be a general crusade, surpassing any recorded in history.

A hundred years ago there was a drama enacted in eastern Europe, which filled all the small countries with fear. It revealed the public moral of the last century in all its hideous enormities. That was the vivisection of Poland, completed in 1795, when Russia, Prussia and Austria appeared as principal actors. France, which after its own removal by the great revolution became the protector of the smaller states, was at that time unable to interfere, and the work went on.

At the end of this century, there is another drama enacted on the very threshold of Europe, reminding of the fact that the public moral has not materially changed since 1795. Armenia appeals today in vain to the Christian world for deliverance from the tightening grasp of a merciless oppressor. There is no longer among the European nations any champion of the rights of the weak, and there is no Byron to awaken with his song the slumbering noble feelings of humanity and inspire them to action, as he did for Greece. So Christians must be suffering death and the desolation of their country; women and children must be exposed to the winter in the mountains without sufficient food or clothes, while Europe is celebrating the chief of Christian festivals, passing the question from one cabinet to another, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

The general situation was well illustrated in the recent war excitement about Venezuela. No sooner had the thrilling message of President Cleveland been read in Congress than the European press almost unanimously denied the right of a stronger country to stand up in defense of its weaker brother. The idea of fighting for a principle seemed preposterous to statesmen on the other side of the water. The smaller states in Europe are entirely excluded from the "concert of powers," and it was taken for granted that a similar state of affairs must exist on this continent. In the oriental question, the world has been taught the lesson that Europe is unwilling, if not unable, to uphold justice among nations appealing to her for protection; in the Venezuelan affair, a protest has been given against the leading power of this continent taking a different position and insisting on fair play in the relations of a great power to a smaller. What will be the verdict of impartial history as to the growth of the regard of humanity for principles during the present century?

AN AWFUL DEED.

The account given in the dispatches from Louisville, Kentucky, of the burning of a man and woman there on Saturday night, is sufficient to chill the reader with horror. It is a hideous blot upon our civilization that such fiendish crimes can be committed in a land of enlightenment; for the instincts of a people must be low indeed to participate in such a proceeding. We read with a shiver and recoil with horror from the tales of savagery among barbarians, but not even the recital of cannibal festivities surpasses the awfully brutal conduct of this Kentucky mob.

It is idle to say that the deed is a protest against the vice of which the victims presumably were guilty—that it was a violent declaration that virtue must be enforced. If that had been the case the fiercely cruel features would have been omitted, even though the death penalty might have been inflicted by lawless methods. It was not a protest against wrong, but a deeper and more extreme outburst of view which led to this terrible tragedy. The perpetrators were gratifying their feelings of brutal revenge—for in that section of country immorality and even the taking of human life is too ordinary an affair to awaken such intense fiendishness as filled the breasts of the mob.

We would not say that public sentiment in Kentucky will look with complacency upon this proceeding, or will regard it with less than a feeling of horror. The state has its share of enlightened, hospitable, educated people who have no sympathy with or ideas of condonation for such crimes. But until the state authorities mete out severe, swift and unerring punishment to every miscreant within their borders, whatever the pretext for their lawlessness, Kentucky will be classed in the public mind as dishonored among the states to being a place where the foulest scenes of barbarism may be enacted with comparative impunity.

RELIEVE THE INDIANS.

"A century of dishonor," as the United States Indian policy for the first hundred years of the Republic's existence has been aptly termed, does not appear to be the limit as to time when the aborigines of this country are to be subjected to inhumane official treatment. If the statement of the Durango, Col., board of trade is true, as it probably is, it charges that the Indian department again has broken faith with Chief Ignacio and the Southern Utes, and as a result the Indians are now in a starving condition. The people of Durango and vicinity have tendered them some relief, but are unable to bear the burden alone; and as the Indian department has turned a deaf ear to the appeals of the starving natives, the Durango board of trade calls on the country at large to come to the aid of the sufferers.

The story of official perfidy in connection with Indian affairs in this country is as old as the government. Of late there has been a promise of better treatment of the red men, both under President Cleveland's administration and that of others. Who have held the position of chief magistrate; and there is basis for the belief that if the actual condition of these Indians were made known to high official quarters at Washington there would be a change. As the people of Colorado, New Mexico and Utah are most directly interested, the representatives of those states should give the matter more than passing attention. The ground of humanity alone should be sufficient to inspire promptness; and the danger that inhumane treatment may drive the Southern Utes on to the warpath in the State and Territories named should be ample excuse for special interference on the part of their representatives at the national capital.

The attitude of Chief Ignacio, as described in the Durango address, should awaken lively admiration and sympathy for this noble Indian and his tribe, and will give assurance of a peaceful settlement of present difficulties if humane methods are followed. Ignacio wields a powerful influence with his tribesmen. At the same time, it cannot be expected that the patriarch of any race possible will restrain the avenging hand of fierce Indian warriors when their loved ones are doomed by the white man's perfidy to suffering and death. As the address referred to states, the Indian braves will retaliate at the sight of his dead squaw and pappoose; and who can blame him? Surely the white man should not expect to do less himself.

For the good reputation of the nation, it would be most desirable if an unswerving rule of humane, progressive, educational conduct toward the Indian were made an integral part of government policy. That such a rule can be followed with success has received ample demonstration in Utah. Yet we can hardly hope for its general application now; the conflict between the palefaces and red men seems not to have reached its culmination in this land. But notwithstanding the antagonism to the aborigines which is an expression of American civil rules, there will come a time when the Indians will hold a great place among civilized races as "a delightsome people." There is a race of destiny on this continent, as clearly as that which has marked the Jewish race. In the present situation, if the general government does not give immediate relief, the people of the Intermountain region should, for humanity's sake, do so; and in a time to come the surviving remnants of the land will repay their preservation by their potency in maintaining the empire of civilized man in the Great West.

THE NEWS greets the Chicago Tribune through its special representative, E. L. Bertrand, who has been sent out by the great paper to be present at the State Inauguration Day ceremonies and to tell the Tribune's readers something of the people and resources of the State of Utah. We trust the gentleman will be able to secure full and correct information on all topics he may deal with, that his picture of the new State may be an accurate portrayal of what Utah is and promises to be.

NOW COMES the telegraphic announcement of what the NEWS stated some weeks ago might be anticipated as a result of the litigation with the Western Union—the extension of the Postal Telegraph lines to the leading cities of Utah. We welcome the enterprise, and all others of like character to facilitate commercial and industrial intercourse.

"THE ENGLISH press is growing more conciliatory in its attitude on the Venezuelan question," say the dispatches from London. That was to be expected when our friend John Bull discovered that the other fellow was willing to fight whether or not he was thought to be prepared.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, New York, says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house, and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at Z. C. M. I. Drug Department. Regular size 50c and $1.00.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Only Fifty cents at Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

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Is due to impure blood and cannot be cured with local applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured hundreds of cases of catarrh because it purifies the blood and in this way removes the cause of the disease. It also builds up the system and prevents attacks of pneumonia, diphtheria and typhoid fever.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c. 6

For the Holidays.

The Rio Grande Western Railway announces a Holiday rate of one single fare for the round trip between any two points on its line. Tickets will be sold only on December 24th, 25th and 31st, also January 1st. All tickets limited to January 4th, 1896. Everybody should take advantage of these reduced rates to visit their relatives and friends for Christmas cheer but once a year.

Stop! You have had so much laid aside for Xmas presents. Jensen, the Jeweler, can fill that want.

Geo. W. Jenkins, editor of the Santa Maria "Times," Cal., in speaking of the various ailments of children says: "We have no children here now that there is only one patent medicine that I ever use, and that is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It possesses some medicinal properties that relieve the little sufferers immediately. It is my opinion, the best single medicine in the market." It this report is truly given as soon as the young couple hereabouts will present the whole. It is also my best remedy for whooping cough. There is no danger in giving it to children, as it contains no opium or morphine. For sale by druggists.

R. B. Harper, of Cadiz, O., Druggist, says: "Parker's Hair Balsam sells well and gives universal satisfaction. It is clearly the best." 1

Parker's Tea cures the sick. For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Z. C. M. I. Drug Department. 1

50 Cts. TEAS

EXTRA QUALITY

With each pound is given a LOVELY GIFT, Newest Shape, Prettiest Decoration, 100 Varieties to choose from.

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Great American Importing Tea Co.,

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We operate 100 Stores and Agencies. Write for Price List.

CANDY FREE TO ALL.

Sale of Unclaimed Baggage.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, January 21st, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day and continuing thereafter from day to day until sold, at the baggage depot of the undersigned, near the corner of Fifth West and Third South Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah, the undersigned will expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described articles of baggage, remaining unclaimed in the possession of the undersigned at the expiration of six months from the time of its arrival at the place of its delivery and at place of delivery, stored by the undersigned. Said sale will be made for the purpose of paying for the storage and care of said baggage while stored, and the reasonable and necessary costs of such sale. The names and addresses of the consignors and consignees of each and all the following described parcels and the places from which each and all said parcels were shipped are unknown.

14 bundles of bedding, 1 sack of clothing, 3 black trunks and contents, one russet trunk and contents, one blue trunk and contents, 8 grips and contents, valises and contents, 18 umbrellas and parcels, 1 silver watch, 61 packages of sundry articles, 1 box ore, 7 baskets and contents, 1 music stand, 1 bundle of tent poles, 1 school desk, 1 Colt's revolver, 44 caliber.

Date of first publication Dec. 30, '95.

THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,

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Friday, January 3, "The Love Chase."
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Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, DEC. 30.

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ON ACCOUNT OF OUR LARGE AND increasing trade we must have goods. Anything in the furniture line you have to sell we want. Come and see us before selling. H. Walter, 257, 259, 261 State street.

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A NICE 8 ROOM HOUSE ON NINTH East, a corner 4 room brick on East Temple, and seven houses on 14th South, near State. All these properties have every convenience and are in splendid condition. They can be had for less than half their value and on easy terms. Make me an offer for them. URIAH E. MOORE, Room 40 O'Marie Block.

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ROTHWELL & MOOLGANDER, 259 S. First West.

SCAVENGER No. 5.

Closets and Cesspools Cleaned. N. J. SANDBERG, Address: 326 East Second Avenue. Office, 341 State Street.

LOST.

ON DEC. 21, ON NINTH EAST, A BOY'S blue broadcloth overcoat. Finder please return to this office.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the East Bench Street Railway Company, will be held at the company's office, room 13 Eldredge Block, Salt Lake City, Utah, upon Tuesday, January 14, 1896, at 1:00 o'clock p. m.
J. S. CAMERON, President.
C. S. JACK, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Salt Lake Rapid Transit Company will be held at the company's office in Eldredge Block, Salt Lake City, Utah, upon Tuesday, January 14th, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m.
J. S. CAMERON, President.
C. S. JACK, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Carpenter Place and East Douglas Rapid Transit Company will be held at the company's office, Room 13 Eldredge Block, Salt Lake City, Utah, upon Tuesday, January 14th, 1896, at 3 o'clock p. m.
J. S. CAMERON, President.
C. S. JACK, Secretary.

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